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in the Chevy Chase Section.

The Suburb Beautiful of Washington

—An Ideal Location. Exclusive Surroundings.
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GROUND, 15c to 35c Per Foot.

Ground
15c to 35c
per foot.

Buying in Chevy Chase is not a speculation, but an investment with speculation profits attached. The success of every Section of this Suburb Beautiful of Washington forecasts the success of this latest and best located Subdivision.

The property fronts on Bradley Lane, opposite Chevy Chase Golf Links, and on Connecticut Avenue, west side. All city improvements—every attraction of an ideal location.

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You put money where it will grow when you buy in Chevy Chase.

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property
at once.

THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., Inc.,

738 15th Street N. W.

Before 5 P. M. 'Phone M. 6830.

After 5 P. M. 'Phone M. 6746-Y.

SAVE MINE TIMBERS

Rapid Decay Stayed by Use
of Preservatives.

LARGE EXPENSE IS INVOLVED

Shoring and Bracing Made Much
More Durable by Treating Wood
with Antiseptic Agents Before Use
in Mine—Shows Extent of
Material Once Valueless.

"Few persons not directly interested in
mining realize the extent to which timber
is used in this important industry," said
a government expert in preservation of
mine timber.

"The average man has only a vague
understanding of the importance of the
part that timber plays in the mining in-
dustry, and seldom thinks of the enor-
mous quantities required each year to
prevent the caving of the overhanging
ground and to keep clear the working
passages of mines.

"There are two general classes of such
timbers," he continued. "The first is
used in bracing the 'stopes,' as they are
called, where the ore is being taken out.
As the ore is mined the surrounding rock
is held in place by bracing it with heavy
timbers, 'framed' into rectangular sets.
When ore directly above the first set is
removed, a second is built in on top, and
so on. The service of these timbers ends
when the ore is exhausted and the active
mining transferred to another vein or ore
body.

Timbers Soon Decay.
"After a time these timbers decay to a
point where the pressure of the rock
walls crushes them, and a 'cave-in' oc-
curs. This causes no damage if, as I
have said, the mining work has been fin-
ished; but it sometimes happens that de-
cay has weakened the timbers to such an
extent that the cave-in occurs premature-
ly, and then lives are sacrificed. In such
cases the remaining ore is also a loss, for
when the ground has once commenced to
move or 'work,' as the miners call it, it
is almost impossible to clean it out and
hold back the rock so that the remaining
ore may be obtained.

"Of greater importance is the second
class of timbers used in the main work-
ing openings, tunnels, shafts, etc. These
are chosen not only for their strength
and firmness, but also for their ability to
resist decay.

"In nine cases out of ten when timbers
are crushed the indirect cause is decay,
produced by low forms of plant life. The
dwindling of our timber supply has driven
consumers of wood to study decay and its
prevention, and it is safe to say that in
the near future we shall see many more
mines putting in small plants for the
treatment of their timbers, after the pat-
tern of plants that have been designed
and installed by the United States Forest
Service. By treating the permanent tim-
bers with one of the various preserva-
tives they may be made to resist decay
almost indefinitely. The additional cost is
slight.

"Not only this, but since timber, when
it is once treated, retains its original

strength, many of the so-called 'inferior
timbers' which have hitherto been con-
sidered almost valueless because they de-
cay rapidly, will find wide use in many
localities. Such species are loblolly pine,
and, to a certain extent, shortleaf pine,
Englemann spruce, fire-killed lodgepole
pine, white fir, and other more local tim-
bers.

"An interesting point in the problem of
wood preservation is the spread of decay
in old workings, caused by infection from
near-by timbers. A fresh green post
placed between two sticks that are al-
ready infected and decayed will be de-
stroyed. The infection is similar to that
of the flu that man is heir to, although
it usually works more slowly.

"The one large mine a 10-mile tunnel
was completed eight years ago, and dur-
ing the first four years the timber stood
up in fine shape. Then signs of decay be-
gan to creep in here and there, and since
then the disease has extended throughout
the entire length of the tunnel, necessitat-
ing an annual expenditure of between
four and five thousand dollars. Less than
one-fourth of this sum goes for timber,
the remainder representing the cost of
framing and installing. Unquestionably
many of the cave-ins which crush the
timbers and block the mine tunnels, often
causing many deaths, are due to nothing
but wood decay."

FROM RANCH TO CITY.

**Shafter Lake Takes Two Years to
Effect the Transition.**
Shafter Lake, Tex., May 22.—Less than
two years ago Shafter Lake was no more
than a cattle range. To-day many build-
ings stand here as a mark of the progress
of our Western enterprise. We are on
the south plains and in as fine a farming
belt as there is in the State. All the
staple crops grow abundantly; fruits ripen
in profusion.

For stock and poultry we challenge any
section.
At this place we have a wideawake
commercial club, and no opportunity is
lost to bid for the home-seeker. Our
greater need is railroad facilities, and
we will give a substantial bonus to any
company which will build a line into this
part of the country.

J. M. SPEED,
Secretary Commercial Club.

WEALTH FROM ROSIN

It Passes Turpentine in the
Scale of Values.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1908

Improved Methods of Manufacture
Partly Responsible—Demand in the
Arts Chief Factor—Decline in Price
of Transportation Also Figures in
Results—Cup and Apron System.

For the first time in the history of the
naval stores industry, the production of
rosin in the United States, during 1908,
led turpentine in value.

Since the introduction of improved
methods of handling the yellow pine for-
ests of the Southern States, the compar-
ative value of rosin has advanced by
leaps and bounds. In 1900, the value of
turpentine exceeded the value of rosin
production by more than \$3,000,000, and in
1905 by nearly \$5,500,000. By 1907 the value
of the output of the secondary product
advanced to the point where it was less
than \$1,000,000 under the value of turpen-
tine, and last year its value jumped to
first place in the naval stores output,
where it was \$3,500,000 over the value of
the turpentine production.

The following figures give a graphic
idea of the rise of the product in value:

Year.	Turpentine.	Rosin.
1900	\$11,969,235	\$3,129,254
1905	18,170,499	5,725,619
1907	18,253,559	17,127,403
1908	14,112,377	17,753,369

Rosin finds increasing use in many in-
dustries.
The finest grades, valued according to
their degree of cleanness, are used in
the manufacture of soaps, fine varnishes,
and for "sizing," in the manufacture of
paper.

The medium qualities are mostly con-
sumed in making yellow soap, as a flux

for solder, as a constituent of sealing
wax, with tallow for common candles,
and in pharmacy.

The lowest qualities are used for pitch
in ship and box building, for brown
pitch in sealing the heads and staves of
barrels to hold liquids, and for the distilla-
tion of rosin oil, which enters into the
manufacture of lubricating materials.

Demand Determines Value.

With these varied and ever increasing
uses, it is easy to see how the annual
consumption of rosin last year amounted
to more than 4,250,000 barrels, valued at
nearly \$15,000,000.

The great decline in the prices received
for turpentine in 1908, while the prices
for rosin were ranging more in conform-
ity with those of the preceding year, has
much to do with this condition, but there
are other causes which combine to lend
interest to this climax in the general
trend of advancement in the value and
importance of this product of the naval
stores industry.

"That the general improvement in the
grades of rosin produced by a more gen-
eral use of improved methods of turpen-
tinal is responsible, to an appreciable
extent, for the increase in the value of
the entire rosin output is unquestioned,
according to men familiar with the trade.
Another cause for this condition is the
constantly increasing demand for rosin,
and especially the paler and more valu-
able grades, both in this and in foreign
countries.

Rosin Was Once Waste.

Some of those at present engaged in
the manufacture of naval stores remem-
ber the time when they found it unprofit-
able to preserve the residue of the tur-
pentine still-rosin. A few years preceding
the civil war there were few uses for
rosin, and only a slight demand. Dur-
ing that period rosin was permitted to
accumulate with other discarded and
valueless refuse about the turpentine
still. But gradually has the demand for
rosin increased, and year by year it has
been climbing higher in the scale of value
and importance, until it has passed tur-
pentine, the heretofore vastly more valu-
able and more important product of the
naval stores farm.

Now that naval stores operators realize
that rosin is no longer to be classed as a
secondary and inferior product of the
still, and appreciate the growing neces-
sity for improving the grade, trade au-
thorities say there should be a decided
increase in the use of the cup and gutter,
or the cup and apron system, for extract-
ing the rosin from the tree.

Texas Town Wants Factories.

A. R. Andrews, secretary of the Com-
mercial Club at Terrell, Tex., writes that
his town needs capital to develop her
mineral water and coal resources; to
build a cotton factory; interurban rail-
roads; a large creamery; an overalls and
shirt factory; a first-class hotel; a can-
ning factory; and a box and crate factory.

Flourishing in Texas.

Terrell, Tex., May 22.—Our agricultural
lands are all in first-class condition, our
bankers and merchants are enjoying
prosperity, new buildings are being erect-
ed, and the whole trend of business con-
ditions is gratifying to the citizens here.

A. R. ANDREWS,
Secretary Commercial Club.

Southern Educators Interested.

New Orleans, May 22.—We shall endeavor
to assist you in your very worthy
undertaking. You may expect to hear
from me and some of the other members
of our faculty during the year.

E. B. CRAIGHEAD,
President Tulane University.

RIVER GIVES POWER

Cuero, Tex., Utilizes Buchel
Dam for Electricity.

IT RUNS BIG COTTON MILL

Farmers in Guadalupe Valley Send
\$100,000 Worth of Turkeys to the
Northern Markets—Truck Yields
\$300 to \$600 an Acre and Crows
Out Cotton—Three Miles to City.

Cuero, Tex., May 22.—Cuero within
twelve months has taken a great stride
forward in the development of its indus-
trial opportunities by the utilization of
the water power from the Buchel dam on
the Guadalupe River, for manufactur-
ing and lighting purposes.

Originally constructed as an irrigating
proposition, this dam is now the largest
in the State since the destruction of the
one formerly at Austin. It is 12 feet high,
220 feet in length, and has a flow of 531
feet at low water.

In a monograph on "The Water Powers
of Texas," issued by the United States
Geological Survey, the Guadalupe is con-
sidered to be the best power stream in the
State, and will permit of the operation of
power plants every ten or fifteen miles
from this city to the gulf.

Goes Three Miles to City.

The power from the Buchel dam is now
transmitted electrically to Cuero, a dis-
tance of three miles, and is used for
lighting the city and for operating a num-
ber of factories, the largest being the
Cuero cotton mill, one of eighteen now
located within the State. There remains
available several hundred horsepower,
which can be supplied to various indus-
tries at low rates.

A survey of the Guadalupe River from
Cuero to the Gulf has been made by the
national government and its improvement
recommended. It is believed that in a
short time Cuero will be at the head of
navigation on the Guadalupe, and will
then be directly connected with the Inter-

state inland waterway, extending from
New Orleans to Brownsville. This will
have a decided effect in lowering freight
rates from New York, New Orleans, and
Mississippi Valley points to this section.

Truck Pays in Texas.

Trucking and poultry industries in this
territory have undergone great develop-
ment in the past year. Cuero truck grow-
ers began shipping winter cabbage last
December, from four to six weeks earlier
than any other Gulf coast point, and the
yield amounted to 50 per cent of the en-
tire crop. In onions, potatoes, cauliflower,
spinach, beans, etc., large shipments
were made, and these promise to be still
further increased hereafter, as our farm-
ers are beginning to realize that diversi-
fied farming, which returns from \$200 to
\$600 an acre, is a better investment than
raising nothing but cotton at \$5 to \$50 an
acre. Many of our farmers are beginning
to irrigate their crops from shallow wells
and artesian flows, although most of
them find the average annual rainfall of
forty inches sufficient.

Cuero commission merchants during
November and December last purchased
\$100,000 worth of turkeys for shipment to
the Northern markets, and during Janu-
ary, February, and March of the present
year they paid to our poultry men an
average of \$5.00 a week for eggs, making
daily shipments in carload lots to the
Northern and Eastern markets.

In manufacturing, dairying, truck grow-
ing, and poultry raising the section of
Southwest Texas tributary to Cuero has
grown rapidly during 1908, and a conserva-
tive estimate of 100 per cent increase in
1909 is believed to be amply justified.

W. C. BARRECEMAN,
Secretary Cuero Commercial Club.

HAS RAILROAD AND NO MILLS.

**Mississippi Town Wants Factories
to Work Up Hardwoods.**

Water Valley, Miss., May 22.—A new
railroad has been started through a Vir-
ginia hardwood timber section several
hundred thousand acres in area, and this
city is the logical home of all the saw
mills and wood-working plants that will
be necessary to develop this timber.

In addition, we need a cotton compress
and oil mill, a buggy and spoke factory,
a new cotton factory, a brick and tile
plant, several large saw mills, a broom
factory, a machinery repair shop and
foundry, and we also need several hun-
dred small farmers to grow vegetables
and fruits along the line of the new rail-
road, just now being put into operation.

J. B. PRAYCHICK,
President Business League.

FACTS ABOUT MADILL, OKLA.

Waterworks system installed.....	\$60,000
Two grain elevators, capital.....	50,000
Ice cream factory of large capacity.	
A steam laundry, with new machinery.	
A creamery will open next fall.	
High school building, under construction.....	25,000
Courthouse.....	100,000
Jail and city hall.....	25,000
Sewerage system.....	25,000
Main street and court plaza to be paved.	
Two oil gushers, barrels daily.....	2,000
Five others, total capacity daily.....	2,500

ROSES EVER BLOOM

Alexandria, La., Boasts of
Perennial Summer.

SERVED BY SEVEN RAILROADS

County Seat of Rapides Parish, a
Growing Town of Nearly 6,000
People—Pushes Forward Muni-
cipal Improvement Side by Side with
Expansion of Industry.

Alexandria, La., May 22.—Alexandria is
the county seat of Rapides Parish, one
of the richest of the State. The census
of 1900 gave the city a population of 5,648,
but from a recent census taken it is
shown that the city now has a population
of about 16,000.

Alexandria has about ten miles of brick
and asphalt streets, fifty-six miles of
paved sidewalks, a thorough system of
sewerage and drainage, is lighted by elec-
tricity, and supplied with pure artesian
water taken from a depth of 1,000 feet.
This water upon analysis is pure and free
from all germs, insuring good health.
The climate is delightfully warm and
pleasant in winter and cool in summer,
and roses are in bloom throughout the
year.

Year's Growth Marked.

The past twelve months has added
much to the development of Alexandria.
The entrance of the Rock Island Rail-
road, making the seventh railroad to en-
ter the city; the establishment of the
paid fire department; the building of sev-
eral miles of paved streets and side-
walks; the completion of a handsome
public library building and its equipment,
donated jointly to the city by Andrew
Curragia and one of its citizens, S. S.
Bryan; the commencement of a new city
hall, to cost about \$75,000; the voting of
bonds for the erection of a new school-
house to cost \$50,000, and the completion
and opening of the Hotel Bentley, which
was erected and furnished at a cost of
\$750,000.

Industry Also Expands.

To these public improvements great
additions have been made to its list of
manufacturing industries: The building
of a large cooperage and stove plant,
which, when completed, will employ 250
laborers; the building of two large saw-
mills for the manufacture of hardwood
lumber drawn from the adjacent forests;
the establishment of a broom factory;
the extension of its electric street rail-
way system by many additional miles of
trackage; the opening of new additions
and the building of handsome residences;
the commencement of the new union pas-
senger station, and the building of two
new churches, one at a cost of \$20,000 and
the other at a cost of \$40,000.

M. L. ALEXANDER,
Secretary Progressive League.

The States of Vermont, New Hamp-
shire, New Jersey, Virginia, North and
South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and
Tennessee produced gold worth \$29,344
and silver worth \$56,536 in 1907. Each also
produced copper, lead, and zinc.

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